

The Wichita Eagle

N. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

As the farmers are wont to remark, this is fine weather.

It is no puny war, child's play though it may appear in which Experimentor Jewell is engaged. His combat against the traitor clouds is to make them let go the reins.

The Atchison Champion, which paper 'most always rises to the occasion, pertinently observes that "the principal object of many politicians seem to be to kill off their fellows in the same party." It is, 'tis true.

Governor Jewell is in Lawrence this week in attendance upon the commencement exercises at the State University. The Record says this is the first time the chief executive of the state has done this since George T. Anthony was governor.

If the United States declines the offer of Hawaii to come in under the flag, remarks the Review of Reviews, we must not interfere if the islands next turn to England and are taken into the protection of John Bull's ample embrace. The United States can't afford to play dog in the manger.

Hon. Charles Gledhill of Topeka tells the Chicago people that there will be no rush to the fair until the railroads cut the rates. Mr. Gledhill might use his eloquence on the Kansas trunk lines with some effect, perhaps.—Atchison Champion.

The concluding portion of the colloquy between Dives and Father Abraham would seem to fit this case to a dot.

The chief sensation monger's latest exploit occurred near Hot Springs. If he could only be induced to head a searching party in Wind cave and when eighteen miles in the hole it could be plugged up the reading public would regard the catastrophe in the light of a fortuitous circumstance.

It is a great pity that the Detroit man who committed suicide because he was not a millionaire could not have met and arranged some sort of settlement with the St. Paul man who committed suicide because he was a millionaire. Human nature is just as irrevocably and utterly irreconcilable with itself as ever.

In three months the supply of hogs has fallen off more than a half million head from the number marketed in the same three months last year and an equally small crop is predicted for next year. It is the high price of hogs and cattle that causes the farmer to view the partial failure of wheat with equanimity.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. John's Lutheran college in Winfield will be conducted on the grounds in that city today, Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Charles L. Janzow of St. Louis, Rev. George Allenbach, Independence, Kan., and Rev. George Luecke, Winfield. The ceremony will commence at 3 p. m.

One of the patted luts we have seen recently is a little picture in the last issue of the Western Veteran. It presents the back of the head, neck and upper shoulders of a man that looks as familiar as the face of the person caricatured, and the simple line below—"Memorial Day, 1893.—Fishing again as usual."—contains a complete volume of explanation.

The Richmond State mourns because General J. Edgar's operations in the Shenandoah Valley were not successful. This prompts the ever resourceful Washington Post to explain that the general's campaign in that section had one result: It gave the American people an idea of what was possible in the line of sprinting, and today our colleges and schools of physical culture are utilizing the knowledge with good effect.

For many years the states of Virginia and Tennessee have been engaged in a legal controversy as to which holds the claim of Bristol. The state line is supposed to run along the main street of the town, and a settlement of the disputed point is as far off as ever. There are in Bristol two city councils, two mayors and two sets of police. There are two towns situated on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee—Guthrie and Fulton—precisely similar to Bristol. To thus locate a town is an act of supreme stupidity.

Harmony in great big chunks seems to be scattered through the Democratic camp in this state—so big and so thick that they are liable to serve as demoralizing stumbling blocks henceforward indefinitely. The stalwart element—which is the only union pure portion—still insist that all others, and especially their leader, John Martin, are counterfeits and frauds; while the latter characterize the others as political vagrants and corrupt shysters. This calls to mind the old adage of "When thieves fall out honest men get their due."

The anti-trust convention, in session in Chicago the past few days, practically endorsed, by a small majority, the principle of the meeting was called, ostensibly, to condemn, by passing a strong resolution. In the estimation of a good many people the demand for the free coinage of silver is more in the interest of the monopolistic producers of silver, just as the latter assert the issue of bonds by the government to replace the gold reserve in the treasury would be to yield to the demand of the gold monopolists in their own behalf.

Notwithstanding the repeated trials of the celebrated Briggs case and the volumes that have been published in connection therewith, there are many persons, newspaper readers, who seem not to understand the points at issue. Summarized the case is like this: Dr. Briggs says there are errors in the Scriptures as we have them. The church called him to account for this and the doctor showed up the errors that all scholars acknowledge are errors. Then the church flew the track and declaring that the original Scriptures are without errors, pronounced Dr. Briggs a heretic. Dr. Briggs will not say that he believes what he does not and the church will not let him stay as an officer in it and teach what the church does not. Both sides are to be right.

KANSAS HAS HAD HER SWEAT.

If Kansas and her towns were first to project "a boom," it is equally true that her people and interests were the first to realize the squeeze of the sequel. Her speculative inflation collapsed long before the reaction was felt by other states. Kansas had in reality liquidated before the obligations of other sections had fallen due, and today her people, her towns and all her interests, are down to bed rock, solidly, safe from any and all impending troubles which may be threatening eastern corporations and the municipalities of the Pacific coast.

If the present stringency and uneasiness of the eastern money centers had occurred two years ago it would have meant ruin for Kansas, but two big crops for the farmers and a general effort upon the part of business men, combined with close economy and hedging all round, obligations have been met, speculative interests wiped out, values scaled down until a firm and secure footing has been found, so that, today, a very small per cent of Kansas, either farmers or business men, can be found who could be embarrassed or driven to the wall whatever might happen to the country at large in the way of a financial panic.

The bottom having been reached it would be difficult to get lower. There is absolutely no speculative risks being carried by Kansas people. Business for three years past has been done on spot cash. The farmer, as a rule, has not only cash in his pocket but grain in his bins, hogs in his pens, cattle in his pastures, and if mortgaged at all, his interest paid to date. For two years past the average Kansas community has really been on such a footing as to take advantage of, and profit by the first wave of renewed prosperity that might come to the country at large, and, per force of her experience and of conditions, must retain such ground floor position until she has won from her own inherent resources such prosperity. Our withers have been wrung however, the other galled jades may now wince, and from whatever circumstances. In short Kansas has had her leveling process, her cyclone, which, in sweeping away speculative superstructures and superficial debris has left her foundations clear and solid.

SIMPLY INFAMOUS.
The self-sacrificing Democratic Post-Dispatch of St. Louis has assumed the duty of assisting in ferreting out the frauds connected with the pension bureau, and, in furtherance of the scheme, has begun the publication in its columns of the entire list of pensioners in Missouri. Whatever may be said in defense of the ostensible object of this patriotic (if service on the part of the P.-D., the real purpose is to as far as possible humiliate and hold up to ridicule all who are receiving the measured bounty of the government they rescued. Such infamous intermeddling with the government's affairs, for the transaction of which it has an elaborately organized and equipped department specially provided, ought to bring down upon the heads of those engaged the severest execrations of all honest and fair-minded people. If frauds exist in the pension roll as it is made up there is not the slightest doubt that the present hostile administration will discover them and will make haste to give the discovery the widest official publicity, and the attempt referred to to humiliate the veterans of the Union will not facilitate the work one whit.

The threat of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway managers to remove the shops and division headquarters away from Parsons to some other point in the state if the company is required to re-establish its headquarters and general offices, recently removed to St. Louis, in the state, is simply a bluff; it is like one's cutting off his nose to spite his face. The charter of this railroad requires that its headquarters and general offices shall be set up and maintained within the state; to remove them from the state is to forfeit the charter granted by the state, and Parsons' interest in the matter, aside from its local business concern, is no greater than that of any other city or town in the commonwealth. To carry out the threat would cost the railroad as much and inconvenience it no less than it would the town of Parsons. The state has called the railroad, and it wants to require it to make a show down.

Leavenworth Times: Tom Pepper was a great liar and to be a bigger liar than Tom Pepper has come to be a method of designating a picturesque artist in this direction. But while Tom was a liar it does not follow that the whole Pepper family were of this disposition. George W. Pepper is United States consul at Milan and he makes a statement, which is no doubt truthful, that Italy is no place for American musical students. He claims that they get little benefit and the only thing they do get is an empty pocketbook. And if the expose could only make our fair hunters along that line "smart" enough to see it and act upon it our finances would be many thousands of dollars better off, while we would have just as many and just as competent musicians.

If Canada is in earnest in the matter of establishing closer trade relations with the United States, upon a basis of reciprocity, liberally interpreted, as her representative at the St. Paul conference assert, why hasn't she given more regard to the treaties heretofore entered into for that express purpose? Canada's attitude in this matter is quite like that of the white man who proposed a division of the game that he and the Indian had taken. "I'll take the possum and you take the skunk; or you take the skunk, and I'll take the possum."

A Balaful Practice.
Yesterday morning Rev. Rogers announced from the Baptist pulpit that he would not make any worldly advertisement from the pulpit hereafter. Ministers are oft times imposed upon by zealous business men or women to advertise their business, and they must do it or incur their disfavor. Why cannot the dignity of the pulpit be saved from the weekly disgrace brought upon it by those who should protect it by keeping it free from everything that savors of worldliness. This would be a good subject for discussion in the ministers' alliance. The practice is very offensive to all spiritual churchgoers and a rebuke from them is not out of place.

This is Pretty Rank.
From the Lawrence Record.
"A Dream of Ancient Greece" will be given in Hutchinson at the middle of June. It has been successfully tried for years in the neighborhood of the packing houses in Kansas City.

Pop Patriotism.
From the Emporia Republican.
Governor Jewell appointed a lot of populists as delegates to the anti-trust convention at Chicago, and true to their populist instincts, when they got ready to go they called at the state house for their "mileage and per diem." When informed that they would have to pay their own expenses if they attended the convention, they announced their intention of leaving the work of smashing the trusts to someone else. A populist who would undertake a job of return where there was no "mileage and per diem" attachment would be excommunicated.

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HOW TO DO THE FAIR.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1893.

To the Editor of the Eagle.
In my last letter I believe that I left you on the roof of the manufactures and liberal arts building, fixing the location of the buildings and grounds of the fair. Descending, we will then walk through the exhibits, and over to the electricity building, then north through the transportation, horticultural hall and woman's buildings to the Fifty-seventh street entrance, where we will take the cable or Illinois Central railroad back to the city, well tired out for one day's trip.

The next day take the Illinois Central railroad's fast train at Van Buren street and enter the gate at Sixty-third street and go through the Administration building, Machinery hall, Agricultural, forestry—Cassino and Music halls, then a walk along the lake front will bring you to the government and fish and fisheries building, to the art gallery. All of these will have to be passed through quickly so as to visit all the state buildings. On this day, not forgetting to register at the Kansas building, your name and stopping place in the city, so that all Kansas may know you are in the city. By this time you will be ready to take the grounds.

The third day take the Cottage Grove Cable railroad to the Midway Plaisance entrance on Cottage Grove avenue, and spend the day there. After these three day trips you will then be ready to study the fair in systematic manner, and lose no time selecting certain buildings for each day and go through them thoroughly, giving as much time as possible to each one of them. It will take a month to see it as it ought to be and then a person will not be entirely satisfied that they have seen it as they would like to. There is so much to be seen and the grounds are so extensive that much time is lost in going from place to place. It is much better for a person to have some well defined plan of going through the grounds and exhibits than otherwise. If they don't they will wish they had at the end of the visit.
H. L. P.

BANKS OF AGRICULTURAL STATES.

From the Topeka Capital.
According to the full official government report of the production of the United States in 1892, Kansas stood first in production of wheat with 70,831,000 bushels; Minnesota second, with 41,210,000 bushels, and California third, with 39,157,000 bushels. The crop of Kansas rivaled the combined crops of the next two states, Wisconsin and Missouri, coming fourth with over 136 millions, and Kansas fifth with about 133 millions and Kansas sixth with about 146 millions. Indiana comes next a long way off with 109 millions.

In corn Iowa carries the banner, with a crop of over 300 million bushels, Illinois coming second with over 185 millions, Nebraska third with over 136 millions, Missouri coming fourth with over 133 millions and Kansas fifth with about 146 millions. Indiana comes next a long way off with 109 millions.

In oats Iowa again leads with a crop of about 85 million bushels, Illinois second with 75 millions, Wisconsin third with 50 millions, Kansas fourth with 44 millions and Nebraska sixth with 43 millions.

On the three principal grain crops Iowa is the first state in the Union with a grand total of 300 million bushels, Illinois second with 208 millions, Kansas third with 260 millions, Nebraska fourth with 215 millions, Missouri fifth with 182 millions, Indiana sixth with 165 millions and Ohio seventh with 148 millions.

The approximate value of the three crops places Iowa first with a total value at home of 108 million dollars; Illinois second, 106 million dollars; Kansas third, 100 million dollars; Nebraska fourth, 73 million dollars, and Missouri fifth, 65 million dollars.

From these comparisons, which hold good with some variations for the last two years, Iowa deserves to be called the first agricultural state in the Union, with Illinois and Kansas a close second and third and Nebraska next at a considerable distance in the rear. The total volume and value of the staple crops in Iowa, Illinois and Kansas put them to rank alone with no rivals among the agricultural states in the Union and with the greater cheapness of Kansas land and the greater area of it not yet under cultivation it will not be long before the Sunflower state outstrips Illinois and rivals Iowa.

CONDITION OF KANSAS BANKS.

From the Topeka Capital.
There never was a time when the banks in Kansas were in such sound condition. While failures have been reported all over the country for several weeks Kansas has been entirely free from catastrophe or suspension. Deposits were never so large; the people of the state have more money of their own than at any other period in the history of the state. It is safe to say that if it were not for the calamity party which keeps out farm immigrants as well as investors of all classes, the eastern states, Kansas' credit would be gilt-edged.

Pop Patriotism.
From the Emporia Republican.
Governor Jewell appointed a lot of populists as delegates to the anti-trust convention at Chicago, and true to their populist instincts, when they got ready to go they called at the state house for their "mileage and per diem." When informed that they would have to pay their own expenses if they attended the convention, they announced their intention of leaving the work of smashing the trusts to someone else. A populist who would undertake a job of return where there was no "mileage and per diem" attachment would be excommunicated.

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HIS SUMMER GIRL.

Oh! of all the sweet girls of the town,
The one that I love is the best;
Oh! list while I sing her renown,
But first let me pull down my vest,
Only little birds are like thee:
Sweetest flowers alone may rhyme
With their dew drops and their fragrance
Discombe from thy lips divine.
Angels in their hovering mission
Off mistake my love for them,
And like circling doves returning,
Ask my love to go with them.
Sweet one, tell me what detain thee,
Heavenly are all thy movements;
Each dear grace from the effulgent,
Conjures Heaven to thy presence.
Wand-like Heaven about thee spreads,
Space where thou alone may tread;
Aloof powers of darkness learn
From thee all quailness to spurn.
These gleaming facets of the sky,
The brightest of them all bring nigh,
Compare the lustre with her eye,
Oh, 'tis not in it you will cry!
Boothless then it were to seek
In darkness rose to make her cheek,
Oh, ruthless compare of sweet flower,
To set it 'gainst her beauty's dower.
As useless still, and cruel too,
To rhyme the violet with the blue,
That in my true love's eye death reigns,
The pretty flower would droop and be slain.
G. S.

EXCHANGE EPIGRAMS.

The Iron Works.
He hoped to go to Heaven at last,
And afterward sell his face;
"I don't have warm friends," said he,
"Down in that place."

An Exception to the Rule.
Some facts are not in accordance with the rules of nature. For instance, when one man works his jaws too much, it makes another man tired.

The Force of Example.
Southern editors who are rejoicing over the recent lynchings in Illinois and Indiana, should remember that these states joined the solid south last November, and are merely trying to keep up with the procession.

Name the Frauds.
From the Inter Ocean.
If, as the Democratic organs assert, "one-half of the pensioners are frauds," there ought to be no difficulty in pointing them out. Pensioners are known in every community, and the department in Washington has its spies out now in every county of every state. Name the frauds. The Inter Ocean will help to expose them. In the meantime the Inter Ocean will agree to furnish a hundred Democratic liars for every fraudulent pensioner found.

A Very Cheap Lot.
From the Fort Scott Monitor.
If some people could only get their little heads out of the ground, and see the value of the land they are selling, and throw their influence in the scale for the benefit of all, they might do some good. The fellows who are standing by the wayside and calling to every passer-by to stop and hear their complaint, or the story of some of their faults, are naturally, and justly, wanted to listen to them. Few people really have the gift of effective, truthful and just criticism. A large majority of the grumblers are not worth the breath they waste in talking.

A Threat is Sufficient.
From the Lawrence Journal.
The people down at Larned borrowed a cannon from the state, shot at the clouds a few times, and a heavy rain fell. The people in the northwestern Kansas engaged the cannon for the same purpose, but the clouds evidently got wind of it, and sailed from Larned up to the other point where bombardment was threatened, and poured down a bountiful supply of water. It seems that bombardment is no longer absolutely necessary.

HOUSEHOLD BRIEVITIES.

Sweet Milk Graham Gems.—Beat together one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one egg and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir in one cup of good measure of graham flour and bake in greased gem pans.—Boston Globe.

Mrs. Cleveland has a manner of scenting her rooms which is both unique and dainty. She does not employ the Chinese powders nor the perfumed woods to burn away in vases, but she lays little bags of heliotrope and rose sachet under the carpets in the corners, and the perfume, smothered, as it were, lasts for months and is at the same time mysterious and beautiful.

Chocolate Layer Cake.—Three eggs, the whites only, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two large tablespoonfuls of butter, three cups of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake half of the batter in two pans, and to the remaining half add one-half cup of grated chocolate, then bake. When done, pile up the layers alternately, light and dark, and spread chocolate icing between.—Detroit Free Press.

Shaddock.—Tradition declares the citrus decamora, or shaddock tree, to be the black sheep of the citrus family. It took its name from a Capt. Shaddock, by whom it was introduced into the West Indies. It is a stimulant of the most refreshing kind, possessing besides great anti-scorbutic qualities, and makes a most delightful first course at breakfast or dinner. To prepare the "young way" of the fruit, cut through the seeds; sit over a tablespoonful of sugar and eat with an orange spoon. It partakes of the flavor both of the orange and the lemon.—American Agriculturist.

Chocolate Pudding.—Cook this pudding in a dish which fits inside a steamer, as it will burn easily if cooked on the stove. Put into the pan or pudding dish one quart sweet milk and two-thirds of a teaspoonful of white sugar. While this is heating, mix one heaping teaspoonful of grated chocolate with three cups of milk, and stir until it thickens. Add yolks of three eggs and beat well. When the milk begins to wrinkle, add this mixture to it, and stir until it thickens smoothly. Cool, and serve with plenty of sweet cream.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Apple Omelet.—Six large pippins, one tablespoonful butter, eight eggs, five or six tablespoonfuls sugar, nutmeg to taste, one teaspoonful rosewater. Steam the apples when you have pared and corred them as for apple sauce, beat them very smooth while hot, adding the butter, sugar and nutmeg when cold, put the eggs, which should be whipped light—yolks and whites separately—with the apple put in the yolks first, then the rosewater, lastly the whites, and pour into deep baking dish which has been warmed and buttered; bake in a moderate oven until delicately browned. Eat hot with graham bread.—Prairie Farmer.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A Fitchburg (Wisc.) reporter tried to vary his occupation by engaging in theft. He is now in jail, but coolly declares "there is more money in larceny than in literature."

—One of the prettiest spots in the land is the magnolia gardens on the Ashley river in South Carolina, which flame with azaleas, japonicas, and yellow jasmines in profusion. In the back grounds are the somber, moss-covered cypress trees and the big live oaks that are as old as the state.

—It is a strange fact that while paper is being used for dozens of purposes formerly monopolized by wood, or even a harder material, such as car wheels, boxes, barrels, tubs, pails, etc., wood is rapidly finding other ingredients to the wall in the manufacture of nearly all the cheaper grades of paper.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes, who devised the hooded spectacles, with a handle to the head and a partition between the lenses, since patented and sold by the thousand, when told that he might make some money out of it, replied that he "didn't care to be known as the patentee of a pill or of a peeping contrivance."

—Judge R. K. Nelson, of the United States district court of Minnesota, is the only man on the district bench appointed before the civil war. Judge M. P. Deady, of Oregon, who died a few days ago, was the only other one.

—Judge Nelson, who was born in Oregon, and on the admission of the state was made district judge.

—Clement Scott, the eminent English dramatic critic, has just been making a tour of Japan, and he bluntly characterizes all of Sir Edwin Arnold's effusions regarding Japanese women as balderdash. Indeed, he says that it is an insult to English or American womanhood to institute any comparison between them and Japanese women.

—"Hey, Chimmy! I thought you said there wasn't no more silvers. Look at dis!" It was an associate-employer of ash barrels who said this, or yelled it, as he brandished a desert spoon of ostensible silver at the driver of an ash cart on a residence street in New York. He did not take it to the house in front of which he had found it, but put it in his pocket.

—Agricultural depression does not exist in Hungary, where there is only a distressed condition of things among some individual agriculturists, who have mismanaged their estates or squandered their revenue. The area under cultivation has increased, the yield per acre is greater, and land is worth twice and in some places three times as much as it was twenty years ago.

—The four first-class diplomatic missions from this country are to London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, with \$17,500 salary. Second-class missions have \$12,000 salary attached; third-class, \$10,000; fourth-class, \$7,500; fifth-class, \$5,000; sixth-class, \$3,000. In addition to these ambassadors and ministers there are ministers-resident and consuls general, secretaries of legations and consuls at the principal cities.

—A branch of the Carman for whom the ancient village near Washington Heights was named were Tories during the war of independence, and as such they fled to Canada. They still live there and one of them recently on a visit to New York proved to be an intensely British person, with an odd fondness of proclaiming himself an American, and of disputing that title with the people of the United States in behalf of all native Canadians.

—The proposed British Pacific railroad, to be built from Vancouver to the northernmost limits of British Columbia, will open up a timber belt exceeding in area the land of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. This road may at no distant date become a part of a system extending to Alaska and eventually to Behring straits and Siberia. The route to Alaska has been traveled over and found to contain few serious obstacles to the building of a railroad.—Railway Review.

—Pine oil and pine cones are now being imported from Norway, to be sold as disinfectants against a possible cholera spread this summer. The cone is placed in the head of a sort of lamp, and the latter contains the oil. A wick communicates with the cone, and this is sufficiently porous to permit the odor of the oil to escape. Pine oil is much used in Italy as a disinfectant in cases of Roman fever. Its penetrating odor is unpleasant to most persons, though some learn to like it.

—One of the largest fruit farms this side of the Rocky mountains, according to a recent bulletin of the West Virginia experimental station, is to be in Jefferson county of that state. In 1887 Becker Brothers set out 33,000 peach trees, since which time eight adjoining tracts have been added, until the fruit farm comprises 2,400 acres in one body. The planters have not stopped with peaches alone, but they have a large area in grapes, quinces and cherries, besides American and Japanese plums, apricots, Japan persimmons, nectarines, English walnuts, Italian chestnuts and paper-shell almonds.

Smugglers' Tricks.
Smuggling of Chinese and opium flourishes in the Puget sound region, and just as soon as one trick is discovered another is invented. What is termed an opium combine is reported to be in full working order in Canada. Silks from China are tailed with a quantity of the drug stowed inside. The bales are apparently too precious for this traffic, but in that notion lies possibly the secret of success. On go the bales to the Atlantic towns and then the opium is reshipped to Puget sound for distribution. There are other methods of supplying this vicious article of contraband to the addicted consumers. As long as a high duty exists the temptation to smuggle will be all powerful in spite of penalties; but opium is just one of those commodities of which it is desirable to prevent the abuse, either by prohibition or a high tariff. In regard to the Chinese unscrupulous, they are unfortunately locomotive contraband hard to deal with.—San Francisco Call.

From the Lips of Experience.
"I now feel quite satisfied that there is no life so happy as a married one."

In a Hopeless Minority.
Tom—You're the most trying girl to have for a fiancée that I ever heard of. (Sighs.)—Neither George nor Ned ever thought so.—Chicago Record.

The Wichita Medical and Surgical Institute, (INCORPORATED.)

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DISEASES OF MEN.—Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Whooping Cough, Measles, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE EAR.—Otitis Media, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.—Chronic Catarrh of the Throat, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Eczema, Psoriasis, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Chronic Catarrh of the Lungs, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.—Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER AND PROSTATE.—Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.—Chronic Catarrh of the Kidneys, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE SPINE.—Chronic Catarrh of the Spine, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Nervous System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Circulatory System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Respiratory System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Excretory System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
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DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Integumentary System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
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DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Respiratory System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Excretory System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Reproductive System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE SENSORY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Sensory System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE MOTOR SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Motor System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Integumentary System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Urinary System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Chronic Catarrh of the Digestive System, etc., treated with the most successful results.
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